

TITLE: AUTOMATION OF THE WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES

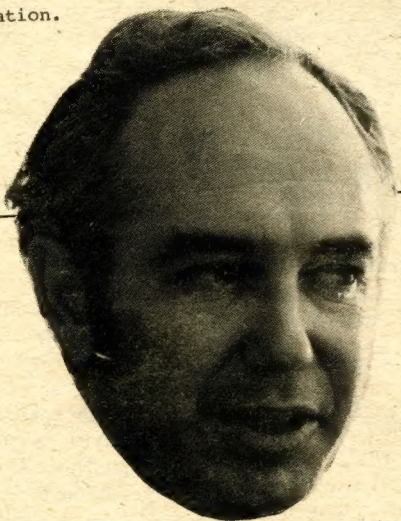
OBJECTIVE: To develop ways and means of saving labour and timber in various cutting operations.

RESULTS: The following projects have been initiated:

(a) Design of a subtractor unit for the panel-sizing operation is nearly complete. A prototype will be built and tested.

(b) Design of an automatic system for determining the maximum indentation of the edge of a woodboard. This is useful for positioning the rip-saw for trimming the edges with minimum waste of timber. A unique logic circuit has been developed to register maximum indentation.

100



Date 13 11 73

100 Grand ploughed into wood scraps

A SMALL GROUP of Sir George engineers are working to save industrial scraps so infinitesimal that you might well ask why the National Research Council has just given them a second \$100,000 grant. Refitting rivets on H.M.C.S. Bonnaventure again, you ask, lunging for the treasury board president's throat!

Nothing of the sort. That would take millions. No, what our engineers are doing with their two hundred grand is looking for ways to save scraps of wood. And they're doing it by applying fluid control technology to make Quebec's furniture and woodworking industry more competitive in a time of rising labour and lumber costs.

Morne du Plessis manages the money and along with engineers Clyde Kwok, Richard Cheng and some engineering

students, tries to come up with sensing devices that will ensure the most economical form of woodcutting. "The industry has been able to get away with fairly inefficient production methods up to now," du Plessis told us, "because of the low cost supply of wood."

"The point to remember is that Quebec's woodworking and furniture industry typically consists of small companies — they have 100 to 200 employees and a turnover of less than \$1 million a year," du Plessis told us. "And they can't go into costly solutions, like computerization of production." Du Plessis said this is where the fluid control sensing device fits in: it's cheap, easy to maintain and doesn't take much skill to operate.

The chairman of mechanical engineering said that the research group was working in a number of areas: one is the development of a wood cutting

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ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 5 No. 18 - February 7, 1974

Computers crack medical questions

TWO SIR GEORGE computer scientists, Stanley Heaps and Kin-Vinh Leung, and the University of Alberta's John Cumberbatch may soon be able to give some diagnostic relief to harried general practitioners. The research team has spent the last two years in an attempt to develop a computer program which, by

analyzing a patient's answers to eleven simple, yes or no questions, can give an accurate analysis of his condition and possibly eliminate the need for exploratory surgery.

Their success rate so far has been encouraging. Out of 300 cases tested, their program has been correct 92% of the time, a success rate more than ten percent above that of most other groups working in the field.

Heaps admits that computer diagnosis won't replace doctors just yet but he sees the project as affording valuable consultative aid, a kind of "second opinion", in case of doubt. The cost, says Heaps, once the project is completed, would be "almost trivial."

So far, because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data in most fields, the researchers have confined themselves to the field of gastro-enterological disorders — hiatal hernia, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, cancer, gallstones and functional disease — because, as Heaps explains, "doctors in that field are perhaps a little more

interested in what we're doing".

In essence, the team's methods and procedures are relatively simple and even the actual computer program, Heaps says, "is not terribly sophisticated." Patients have only to answer questions, regarding such symptoms as headaches, back pains, irregularity, weight loss, and food aggravation to give the computer enough to go on.

The real problem, Heaps says, is the mathematical analysis and it is in this area that the Sir George team differs from most of the other teams working in the field. The normal procedure, Heaps explains, is to approach the problem purely on a statistical level but, he says, his group has found that some of the techniques used in electrical engineering are also useful.

But Heaps foresees far more potential to the concept of computer diagnosis than merely the area he has explored so far. It could be used, he says, for almost any phy-



What Lady Frazer wore on her bosom

11th May, 1931

DIARY

Literary Fund dinner. Duke of York (later George VI) in the chair.

Speakers: the Master of Wellington and (Sir James) Frazer of the *Golden Bough*. The latter has written out his speech in his own handwriting and when it gets to the point, he can scarcely read it. There are vast, appalling pauses during which Lady Frazer, at his side, looks up with the bright smile of anticipation adopted by people who are completely deaf. She is always armed with a portable wireless which she wears on her bosom. When I sat next to her once at dinner, this machine gave out strange sounds of jazz interspersed with vague and distant talks on poultry farming. It took me some time to discover what had happened.

Harold Nicolson: *Diaries and Letters 1930-39* ed. by Nigel Nicolson

Correction

We reported in our January 24th issue that Reesa Greenberg told us Cultural Affairs Minister Denis Hardy, in ignoring the advice of his advisory committee, was responsible for allowing the demolition of the Van Horne House on Sherbrooke Street. This is untrue. Denis Hardy was only recently appointed (after the demolition) and we apologize to Reesa Greenberg and to the minister. See letters, page 2.

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LETTERS

I should like to point out two errors in the article *Bleak Spaces*. The first regards the style of the Van Horne House. Edward Colonna could not possibly have been a force in the art deco movement as this style occurred well after the Van Horne House had been built. It would be more correct to call him an artist working in the art nouveau idiom.

This relatively simple slip probably occurred as a result of doing the interview with me over the telephone, and perhaps not hearing exactly what I said. The next error in the article can not be explained as easily.

You claim that I blame Minister Hardy for the fate of the Van Horne House and accuse him of not accepting the recommendations of his committee. This can hardly be true as Minister Hardy did not occupy the position of Minister of Cultural Affairs at the time that the fate of the Van Horne House was being decided nor has he had the opportunity of accepting or rejecting his committee's advice since he has been appointed to the position of minister. In fact, one hopes that the appointment of a new minister will mean a change of government policy in the area of preservation and the full implementation of Bill II.

One of the biggest battles preservationists face in this city is a poorly informed public. Surely it is the duty of the press, particularly a university press, to get its facts straight. In the end this would do much more to help the preservationist cause than taking a sensationalist point of view.

Reesa GREENBERG,
Department of Fine Arts



During my 7 years of study at Sir George, I have watched with pleasure the emergence and growth of the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art from a minor extra-curricular activity for students, to a major cultural activity for all Montrealers. Unfortunately it appears to be axiomatic that growth produces indifference and dishonesty. In recent years the Conservatory has degenerated into a collection of cheap crooks with nothing better to do than rip-off students.

Friday night's presentation of the film *Ludwig* was a prime example. It was originally billed and advertised as having English subtitles. There was no notice nor announcement that this was not the case until after the entire audience had paid their admission and taken their seats. We were, however, assured by a young lady who announced this change that the inability to comprehend the dialogue should not hinder our enjoyment of the film as it was "very visual". After half an

hour's viewing the aforementioned statement proved to be a blatant lie. The dialogue was not only complex enough to tax the abilities of my German-speaking companion but was artistically essential to the film.

Needless to say we left; unfortunately not quickly enough to catch Mr. Losique and his compatriots who'd made off with our paltry sum, but nonetheless my week's entertainment allowance. This is not the first such occurrence nor am I alone in being a victim. Even your Information Desk admits to "... having a lot of trouble with them." Quite clearly it's time something was done.

William J. BURRILL

Serge Losique replies: First, if the writer was truly a man of the cinema, he wouldn't have complained about subtitles. A Conservatory representative offered to give an oral resume of the film in both French and English but the audience declined because they knew the story anyway. The Conservatory notice board outside H-110 announced clearly that *Ludwig* would be screened in its 'original version'. If foreign countries participate in festivals, we cannot impose our views on them and must accept the films we get. I realize there may have been confusion over the fact that Visconti's version of *Ludwig* is playing (in English) but Visconti had nothing to do with our *German* festival. We presented 14 films and the majority of critics agreed it was a good festival. I cannot possibly answer all my critics but if the writer wants his 75 cents back, he's welcome to collect it.

Academic aid call

The Arts Faculty Committee on Experimentation and Innovation is very interested in hearing from faculty members who are trying out new ways of encouraging students to improve their academic performance. If you are a faculty member who has developed new strategies for allowing students to respond constructively to your first evaluation of their work, whether by re-writing research essays, re-taking examinations, or some other means, the Committee would like to know about your experience. Please drop a note briefly summarizing what you have done to the Committee on Experimentation and Innovation, H-1172, as soon as possible.

Arts nominations

To all members of Arts Faculty: nominations are now being received for the following positions within the Faculty of Arts:

- 1) Associate Dean of Arts (curriculum Planning)
- 2) Assistant Dean of Arts (Student Academic Problems)
- 3) Secretary of Arts Faculty Council

Nominations should be submitted in writing to G. Auchinachie, Secretary of Arts Faculty Council, H541-3."

C.I.T. to Norris

The steadily rising demand for CIT's facilities, and the ongoing reorganization of personnel and installations, have combined to make necessary the establishment of a new CIT sub-depot outside the existing central premises in the Hall Building.

A new C.I.T. depot is located in the Norris Bldg. (N-042), in the basement, staffed by Technical Operations Division from 10:00 am - 12:00 noon and 2:00 pm - 6:00 pm, Monday through Thursday only. This extends C.I.T. services to staff and students at 1435 Drummond and the neighbouring annexes.

Portable equipment such as tape recorders, slide projectors, overhead projectors and supplies will be issued and film projection requests or general enquiries handled from the new depot.

An intercom telephone has been installed in the corridor for liaison with CIT Technical Operations Central Bookings Service at times when the sub-depot is not staffed.

The operator's local is (879)-5868.

Returning day students

The mailing of pre-registration material will be done in early March. Please ensure that your address on file at the Records Office is the most recent.

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sical disorder - allergies for example. It seems that the facts bear him out. New York City hospitals are now using an IBM computer to diagnose and prescribe in the area of poison control, and scientists from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston are working, with

more than fair success on the computerized diagnosis of kidney diseases.



Concert coming

Lovers of the really fine arts can expect a feast on Saturday, February 9, when Musica Camerata returns to Sir George with another of its free chamber music concerts. Guest artists from the Montreal Symphony Orchestra and other parts of the music community will be performing works by Hadyn, Ives, Bartok, Kelterborn, and Mendelssohn.

There are no admission requirements except your presence at the Douglass Burns Clarke Theatre at 5 p.m. on the day.

Seminar days

There will no classes in either the day or evening division of the university on seminar days. These days have been set aside for special projects arranged within departments or faculties.

For your information, these days are replaced at the end of term. The last 2 days of class are Monday April 8 and Tuesday, April 9. Thus fulfilling the complete 13 week term.

Awards

This list includes most of the awards with deadlines between February 16 and March 1. More awards and information at the Guidance Information Centre, H-440.

Graduate Level:

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. Graduate research fellowships. (Feb. 20).
CUSO. Pearlman scholarships. After 3 years of service with CUSO. (Feb. 20).
MACKENZIE KING FOUNDATION. Scholarships and travel scholarships. (Mar. 1).
BELL CANADA. Centennial fellowships. (Mar. 1).
THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA. Graduate research fellowships in metallurgy. (Mar. 1).
GULF OIL CANADA LTD. Graduate fellowships. (Mar. 1).
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY. Scholarship program for Canadians. Tenable in Canada or a developing country. (Mar. 1).
CANADA. CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORP. Graduate fellowships in urban and regional affairs. (Mar. 1).
AMERICAN PODIATRY ASSOCIATION. Fellowships in podiatry. (Mar. 1).

Faculty Level:

SAMUEL BRONFMAN FOUNDATION. Seagram business faculty awards. (Feb. 16).
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING. Research fellowships. (Feb. 28).
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS. Postdoctoral fellowships. (Mar. 1).

Jobs

Secretary (SY3) - Centre for Instructional Technology

Duties: Senior secretarial responsibilities, which include correspondence, administrative documentation, filing, handling of appointments diary and visits for Assistant Director of the Department. Supervision of petty cash flow and departmental accounting system. Preparation of time sheets for Payroll.

Qualifications: Fast accurate typing with knowledge of French and shorthand. Experience in handling accounts, (i.e. ability to work with figures will be considered an asset). Capable of working with a minimum of supervision.

Interested candidates are invited to submit applications in writing or by contacting Personnel Officers: Nelson T. Gibeau (879-4521) or Susan Silverman (879-8116).

SPREAD

GROUP RE-THINK

Anti-Bell disconnection

One man who is thoroughly dissatisfied with the broader context of his own movement is ex-Georgian Vaughan Dowie, one of the organizers of the Self Defense Committee Against Bell Rates. Dowie has no quarrel with the aims and methods of his own immediate organization but he is deeply disenchanted with Action Bell Canada - a loose coalition of popular groups all of which "for one reason or another" are also protesting Bell's proposed rate increase.

But, says Dowie, Action Bell Canada lacks any vestige of organization or a specific program - it's too "wishy-washy". This complaint stems basically from a wide philosophical gulf between Dowie's committee and ABC.

The Self Defense Committee is an affiliate of the Greater Montreal Anti-Poverty Coordinating Committee and, as such, is primarily, if not exclusively, concerned with those price hikes which are likely to weigh the heaviest upon the elderly or people with low or fixed incomes. Thus it is protesting the increase in the installation charge from \$11 to \$12; the boost in the cost of public telephones to 20¢; the new 25¢ for directory assistance; and the increase in the cost of basic residential service from \$6.40 a month to \$6.50.

Dowie and his committee are really contending that, in a society such as ours, a telephone is a basic necessity, especially to those who can often least afford one. Phone service, he contends, should therefore be provided at reduced cost to those who can't afford it, and he is particularly opposed to any attempt to make this basic burden any heavier. One of the more far-reaching of Dowie's proposals is a suggestion that Bell be nationalized and run as a government corporation.

The majority of Action Bell Canada affiliates, however, are unwilling to go that far. They generally represent middle income groups and are more concerned with the inflationary trend that Bell seems to be setting. Thus they have, as Dowie says, "no hard core", or strict program. Instead they are willing to fight all of Bell's proposals including higher charges for special services (eg. contempra phones) and increased business rates.

These charges, Dowie feels, are irrelevant to his committee's program and he has only passing interest in another luxury charge, long distance rates. He does, however, suggest that certain groups - the elderly and shut-ins for example - be allowed a certain number of time-limited long distance calls to a few specified numbers in exchange for a flat monthly rate.

For the most part, however, Dowie's concern is for the basic increases which, he says, will place an unjustifiable burden on the poor. He is critical, of the wider scope and lack of cohesion which characterizes Action Bell Canada and last week-end his group withdrew completely from the hearings in Ottawa because of a lack of co-operation on the part of the Canadian Transport Commission.

Despite instructions from the communications minister, Gerard Pelletier, the CTC has consistently refused to make a study of the effect of the price hikes on low-income subscribers, Dowie charges. "We need these studies as a resource," he says. "Without them we have no means of contesting Bell's figures."

Gay beauty contests

— I do not disapprove. I found it somewhat cruel, as I mentioned, but the contestants knew what to expect. It bored me — I wish I could believe it bored more, but I fear we have been tricked most of us into not recognizing what boredom is. To quote our M.C., this contest was a chance to represent the gay community as it is. Perhaps that was its failure: to have aspired to nothing, and to have succeeded. But let us go to washrooms. I feel the need of a faceless encounter. It is such a purely aesthetic act.

The Body Politic



drawings from Punch, 1841-1861

Con Canada

Canadian nationalism, it seems, is distinctly unpopular, or at least unfashionable, in Quebec at present. So, after several unsuccessful attempts to find a partisan of the movement, we went instead to the director of the Canadian Studies Program, historian Robin Burns, for his assessment of the situation.

Burns frankly admits that he is no longer a nationalist — "I'm against any ideology that impinges on individual freedom" — but, he said, at one time he did lean slightly in that direction. He defines the movement as "a group of people who believe that they have done great things together in the past and want to remain together to do great things in the future" and, in one sense, he said, this is a positive attitude because it does promote a feeling of brotherhood. But, he said, it also implies an antagonism toward other national groups which is not in keeping with his views.

"There have been some national experiences, for example the Irish, which were fundamentally liberal and progressive" but, for the most part, he said, nationalism is "a big con" used "by the elite to manipulate others".

Canadian nationalism per se, Burns continued, really doesn't exist. The modern brand, he feels, is "a Toronto plot to homogenize the country,

to make everything one big Toronto". As proof he points to a recent attempt by CBC chief Lister Sinclair to "purge" a Gaelic language program broadcast from Nova Scotia because it lacked relevance to the national spirit.

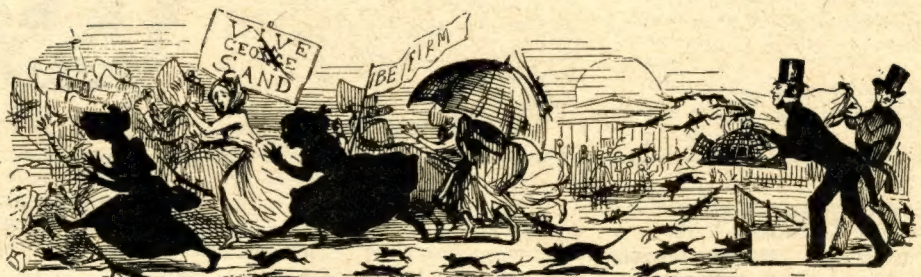
"I rejoice at his (Sinclair's) defeat," Burns continued. "One of Canada's perpetual characteristics is its diversity. It has a very positive effect."

There are now really only two levels of nationalism in this country, Burns said. One of these is "a carbon copy of the United States" — which he identifies closely with Toronto and the English CBC, and which seems to find a "fundamental contradiction between nationalism and the imperial connection." This, Burns said, is "absurd", and he explained, for example, that when the ten dollar bill was redesigned a few years ago the image of the queen was removed only to have a picture of an American oil refinery replace the Rockies.

There is, however, he admitted, "a more serious level" of nationalism in Canada. This is comprised of the NDP waffle movement and various members of the intelligensia who are publishing magazines like *Canadian Dimension* and *Canadian Forum*, most of which, he said, "have a readership of around 300". But these people, Burns said, are at least sincere and he does approve of such moves as the CRTC's 30 percent Canadian programming rule. "It is legitimate," he said, "to prevent total domination of one's culture."

Then what about economic nationalists like the Committee for an Independent Canada, we asked. Those people, Burns said, are "losers" who can't compete and want government help to stay in business. "If I'm forced to choose between Canadian capitalism and American capitalism," he emphasized, "I'll choose American every time."

At one time, about the middle of the 19th century, Burns said, there was a viable form of nationalism in Canada. The people "believed that they had developed an alternate experience to the republican one" — possibly even a superior form because of — among others — the non-violent evolution, the security of minority rights and the maintenance of the imperial connection. Confederation, he explained, was intended "to perpetuate that" but by 1885 or 1886 the image of the British Empire had changed to a more racist, Anglo-Saxon form. Thus groups such as the Métis and the French Canadians were forced to withdraw and a fundamental cleavage developed which has lasted until the present day.



Bra burning revisited

If there's a weakness within the women's liberation movement, according to *georgian* ad manager Nina Billerman, the weakness is that "ninety-five percent of all women have no consciousness at all as far as women's lib is concerned."

"The only way, really, to achieve liberation," she says, "is to have a complete break with male political society." Furthermore, she says, "there are 'too many factions, and one faction doesn't even realize that they're existing within a patriarchal society. How can you liberate a woman if you work within male society?'"

The problem, she says, is that most males

are conditioned to a kind of "role-playing" and that most females comply. For the men, Billerman claims, "it's a power thing, a power trip" while the women "are unconscious of any kind of sexism". This is especially true in Montreal she says, because the city is "very dead" where women's lib is concerned.

For herself, Billerman has no reservation about the most extreme forms of women's lib — "there's no way to go too far" — although she thinks that the bra-burning extravaganzas of a few years ago were "silly". She can definitely conceive of a situation, however, where a girl could justifiably complain if a male opened a door for her "if she suspects his motives".

Marriage is another issue on which she holds strong views. "There are," she says, "a

few that I've seen where there's no role playing, and it can work very beautifully if it evolves but it's definitely unequal the way people think of it now." Most women, she says, get caught up in a cycle of childhood-adolescence-marriage-children-grand-children and never think for themselves. When she gets married, as she intends to do when she's ready, it will be with "certain criteria in the marriage contract" and a clear understanding of the relationship. She believes,

she says, in adultery and, in all probability, "I would continue to use my own name."

She is equally positive about divorce. "If you break, you break," she says, it should be a matter of mutual consent, and there would be no alimony - "I couldn't ask for it."

On point, however, which gives Billerman trouble is the women's lib dictum that cosmetics are taboo. She can see the sense behind it and agrees with the principle but admits that "there's a dichotomy between my thinking and my actions

that I can't reconcile. It's a personal thing," she explains, "a question of environment. Because I wear make-up doesn't necessarily mean that I'm unliberated." Nevertheless, she says, "It shouldn't be the primary goal of a woman to be beautiful."

But again, she emphasizes, things like make-up and cosmetics are only "symptomatic". With strong leadership and less jealousy between the local factions, women's lib should and could be a far more viable movement.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Sociology N-442 A and AA

1973-74

Item P
Prof. Harold H. Potter

THE HAPPY COOKER

A JOB DESCRIPTION:

WIFEHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD: 18-45 YEARS, MIDDLE CLASS.

Introduction.

In the Hebrew tradition, marriage is recommended as a blessing for a Hebrew male because when he gains a wife he gains "a companion, a helper, a counsellor and a friend."

This pithy description of a good wife is spelled out in the following pages. Few people would imagine that tens of thousands of middle-class North American wives, black, brown, yellow and white, perform most of the tasks listed below.

To perform in satisfactory ways as wives, women soon will need a formal schooling of eleven years or more. They also will need to approach their family status in a spirit of dedication.

Apart from the question of formal schooling, the tasks require a wife-mother to have time to do them, to have a reasonable fund of knowledge, to know the location of sources of information (including the yellow pages of the 'phone directory), to know what could be alternative sources of information, to be innately intelligent and energetic and self-disciplined.

In my opinion, consideration for the needs and feelings of others is an important part of her intelligent behaviour.

Although this job description at first glance may seem to be inordinately long, it is in fact pitifully short. For example, the first verb in task number one, "cooks", could be a subject of a chapter in which it would be noted that sometimes one meal requires preparation the day before it is to be served. "Keeping house," "maintenance of property," are brief terms which also can be expanded into long chapters. And so on.

Wifely tasks are listed in a descending order of importance, the validity of which is open to discussion.

A paper recently handed out to the students of Sociology 442 by Harold Potter.

Keep the undies clean, lady

Women's Lib may have its view of marriage, as expressed by Nina Billerman earlier in these pages, but Sociology prof Harold Potter holds quite another view. "The man," he points out, "is the head of the household and it is only reasonable to assume the woman should relieve him of part of the work by taking charge of the home."

In theory it is by no means necessary, Potter says, for the

man to be the breadwinner and the woman the homemaker but "in our society, since most men are breadwinners, a man who reverses these roles becomes the odd man out." The tendency then becomes for him to "become odd in every way" and in time he may become "less and less of a man with masculine interests." Thus, Potter says, "he puts himself and his children in an odd position" and "for it to work in a satisfactory way, he'd have to have lots of local company" - other men in the same position.

Thus, Potter says, in our culture



A group gone wrong

Early this month in Washington Heights a young woman slipped away from the intense people who had been crowding her apartment, folded a desperate note into a paper airplane and sailed it out the living-room window.

The note twisted down through the winter twilight to the feet of a mother and child out for a walk. While the young woman waved frantically from the window, the mother picked up the note and read it:

"Please help to get me out of here. I am being held a prisoner in my own apartment, 9 Cabrini Boulevard, Apt. 4A. They're going to move me soon to some unknown location. I will try to leave some clue in my room if the police get here too late..." The note was signed Alice Weitzman.

By the time the police arrived 40 minutes later, a corner was already being lifted off one of the strangest episodes in the history of the American left.

Police Told of Plot

What has emerged is one of the last survivals of the student activism of the nineteen-sixties - the steady progression of a committed far-left organization from theoretical writing to the violent descriptions of sadism, from praise of humanism to physical violence against opponents, from hopeful debate about ideas to an embittered conviction that nearly the entire world is engaged in a conspiracy against it.

When the police arrived on Cabrini Boulevard that evening, they found the apartment crowded with well-dressed militants of a Marxist group called the National Caucus of Labor Committees. Six of the group were arrested and charged with unlawfully imprisoning Miss Weitzman, a member who had been recently expressing skepticism about the organisation's views.

This history of the Labor Committees is a seven-year story in which the group, now estimated to include between 600 and 1,000 intensely committed members here and in Europe, was formed from elements of Students for a Democratic Society in the waning days of the student movement, and played a leading role in the Columbia University strike.

The early phase was a calm time of writing and attempting to organize workers for a 1968 world revolution. Those who joined it then say they did so because it was an intelligent alternative to the violence of the Weathermen or the inaction of drugs or communes.

In its later period, however, the group has gone on to psychosexual speculation about behavior modification, and still further, last year to savage beatings of - by their own count - at least 40 political opponents principally members of the Communist party and black-power activists.

Labor Committees disrupted the Senate Watergate hearings one day last summer and ran zealous campaigns for local office in New York, Newark and other cities last fall, none of which drew more than 2,000 votes.

N. Y. Times

Making movements move

Any true popular movement, social historian George Rudé told us, must have at least "the barest minimum of organization". It's not necessary, he said, to have a formal political party, trade union, or committee, but there must be some kind of cohesion, some "wider context". For example, he said, the storming of the Bastille, in July, 1789, was not in itself a movement but it was a manifestation of the popular unrest that later became a movement.

By the same reasoning, he said, the bread riots that broke out in France during the 17th and 18th centuries lacked the necessary organization to be called movements although they provided much of the impetus and fervor that fueled the revolutionary fire.

But in most cases, Rudé said, although structure and organization give "a far greater chance of survival", the success of a movement ultimately depends on its circumstances. Usually, he said, it is the economic and social tensions that are the determining factors, but there are others — timing for example — that also play an



important role.

Another of these factors, he told us, is a literature, at least for an industrial society. Any successful and enduring movement in a predominantly literate society "is almost bound" to have an ideology of some kind. But we have to be careful here, he warned, because there are usually two kinds of ideologies in any movement that lasts long enough. To begin with, you have the ideology of the leaders, the people at the top,

who "must have a press and a literature". But there is also a popular ideology, that of the rank and file, which is most often a "transmutation" of the leaders' views and needs very little, if any, formal dissemination.

Then what happens to the popular movement, we asked, if the revolution succeeds. Ah, Rudé said, you should make another careful distinction here. The movement is not the revolution and in most cases it ceases, as the popular movement in France

did in 1795, while the revolution continues, as the French Revolution did until the advent of Napoleon in 1799. In these cases, he said, the revolution often becomes "institutionalized". Another example of this, he pointed out, was the Russian Revolution. Although the U.S.S.R. has not returned to capitalism the real popular movement, he said, has been dead since 1922 when the civil war ended.

Therefore, he continued, a movement must necessarily be an "active thing" and unless the revolution continues to "tap the energies and resources of the people that brought it into power" this institutionalization will take place. In China, Rudé said, Mao recognized this problem and so "in order to carry through a cultural revolution he found that it was necessary to prevent atrophy by provoking the popular movements".

In more contemporary terms, Rudé sees the trade union movement as having a "very considerable future" and he points to the British coal miners as a prime example of union power. Some of the movements for national independence — for example those in Indo-China, South Africa and Mozambique — were also tabbed as good bets and the separatist movement in Quebec, he said, stands a fair chance of success, "although precedent does suggest that it would have more chance with a wider popular base".

The main problem in Quebec at the moment, he said, is that the separatist leadership is "undoubtedly middle-class" and, as a result, union support is "ambivalent". Many of the workers feel more kinship with workers outside the province than they do with the bourgeoisie, and, by the same token, the francophone middle-class often "finds it more profitable to continue its association with Ottawa".

Despite this problem, however, Rudé feels that "it is quite likely that the PQ will get a majority" but he has no idea whether they will elect to leave Confederation or use their mandate as a lever to gain more favorable terms. But Premier Barrett of British Columbia, Rudé suggests, "wasn't all that stupid" when he tried to form a socialist alliance with René Lévesque.

Another very important trend in the way of social movements, Rudé said, are the conservationist and environment groups that are now coming to the fore. Trade unions, he admitted, are "a little contemptuous" of these organizations as being "elitist" and composed of "do-gooder bourgeoisie", but an alliance between these groups and some of the more popular movements could be a popular combination.

The best example of this that Rudé can think of was an action taken by the Building Workers Union in Sydney, Australia, in refusing to demolish old buildings or to construct new ones in their places. Another good example, he said, was the union of the conservationists and the natives rights people over James Bay. He also regards with particular approval the movement to boycott the California food growers because it is being supported "by more than a few academics and professionals".

Exporting pollution

The environmental movement has spent a lot of time attacking the symptoms of pollution but relatively little on attacking the causes, says Science and Human Affairs professor George Bindon.

The way Bindon figures it, the anti-pollution groups will not achieve their aims until there has been a thorough examination of that wellspring of environmental evils, the capitalist consumer society. There will have to be a fundamental re-alignment of our decision-making priorities, he says.

Bindon didn't want to imply that the efforts of various anti-pollution groups have been useless to date. "Unquestionably the movement has been important in bringing the public to recognize that we live in a finite environment," he maintains.

Nonetheless, there is a need for a broader political tack. This winter's energy shortage has probably done as much in a couple of months, as the environmental groups have done since their beginning, to make the public aware of the flimsy nature of our approach to environmental management because shortages have touched almost everyone directly. He hopes the movement will grab this opportunity to press for more than band-aid cures.

One thing that really bothers Bindon about some groups is their exporting of pollution. He points to environmental groups in Maine which put a stop to construction of superports and nuclear power plants in their area, forcing the construction companies to take their plans to New Brunswick. Maine still needs energy, and the plan is to import it from the Maritimes, he says.

Bindon has some fears about this exporting manoeuvre taking on global proportions. He does not want to see Canada exporting its "dirty business" to the underdeveloped countries.

The environmental movement is essentially a middle class

phenomenon of the Western industrialized countries, Bindon says. And he believes that Third World countries are "absolutely right in their contempt" for those larger countries who would have them adopt anti-pollution measures when the larger countries are lax themselves. Environmental protection could take a big chunk out of the competitiveness of the developing world's export industry, and they after all are not the ones producing most of the mess.

Bindon hopes that the smaller countries will pick up from our mistakes. But they didn't need environmental freaks to ram the lesson down their throats.

Boycott boycotting

"If I had reservations about what I'm doing," says Father John Bank, one of the leaders of the National Farmworkers Union in Montreal, "I wouldn't be involved as deeply as I am." But despite this dedication and five years of unpaid work for the movement, Bank does feel that perhaps things could be a little better.

"Too often," he says, "organizations endorse our boycott but then fail to follow that up with the removal of the grapes and lettuce." This, he emphasizes, "is the worst thing that can happen to us".

In terms of his own work, he says, "we have to make more clear our position in terms of elections in the fields." The union, he says, would be willing to submit to a secret ballot, so long as it was fairly run, so that the workers themselves would have the right to choose their own union. And, Bank continues, we have to make it absolutely clear that we are willing "to call off the boycott if the workers agree to accept the growers' union, which is the Teamsters". He feels that the farmworkers could elicit far more active support from the chain stores and other large consumers if they could make this point more emphatically.

But, Bank says, for the most part he's convinced that the farmworkers' methods are "pretty sound" and he is enthusiastic about the support that they have been receiving in Montreal. He points out, for example, that despite temperatures of 10 below last Saturday there were 13 picket lines operating on the island. These picket lines, he explains, are not intended to physically impede anyone but instead are used by the farmworkers union as a "teaching device".

Bank goes on to explain that the union's policy is utterly non-violent and has always been so throughout the 10 years of its history. They even voluntarily withdrew their picket lines in California when two union members were killed on the lines late last year. "We asked for protection from the sheriff's department, which was refused," Bank says, "so instead we decided to concentrate on the boycott as an alternative to having people shot in the fields."

But, despite this pacific stance, Bank emphasizes that "our stand is very aggressive." The boycott, he says, "is leveled against the chain stores that pretend a posture of neutrality." This posture, he says, "is pretty much nonsense" and he points out that the stores often have "more day-by-day knowledge" than the union because they are in almost constant contact with the growers.

The boycott, Bank says, is intended to hit the stores on three levels. First, it links them directly to the growers which causes "image damage", it sends customers away, and it also "dehabilitates management".

He feels the boycott is by far the workers' most effective weapon — far more so than marches or rallies which often become "kind of picnics, we don't waste our efforts on them." He would be satisfied, he says, if he could get people to "examine the situation intellectually" and simply to listen to the union's position.

Separatism: no doubts please

Léandre Bergeron has no reservations about the direction in which he and colleagues are moving as they work towards an independent and "truly socialist" Quebec. They take actions, examine the consequences, and move on. To nurture doubt about a movement is to stifle it the French professor maintains.

Bergeron has no doubt that if the Parti Québécois takes power it will replace the present elite with another comprised of *petit bourgeois*. A capitalist elite, at that. PQ leader René Lévesque is already reassuring Canadian and American capitalists, Bergeron says. But we shouldn't be put off by the advent of this "paper independence", he says, for it should be viewed as part of the revolutionary process.

As for more revolutionary groups, Bergeron admits there is always a danger of leaders forming a new elite "à la Soviet Union" following victory. But circumstances are not the same as they were in Lenin's day, says Bergeron, and he is convinced that the worker's party which he and friends are striving for will put the power where it belongs, in the hands of the people.

Bergeron's "true socialism" is a long way off. He can't predict what the political situation will be in countries surrounding Quebec, say 20 years hence, and he can't say for sure what political structures will replace



Labour's lost love

Léandre Bergeron has no serious reservations about the state of the labour movement. Sure, most of the trade union leaders have been inflicted with the bourgeois attitude of their American counterparts, and far from wanting to topple the oppressive capitalist system, are content to protect their elite position within the working class, he says. But they pose no threat to "true socialism" for their positions will undoubtedly be usurped as workers' political action committees become more organized.

Politics and unions, as such, shouldn't mix, according to Bergeron. The union leader's responsibility is to protect the economic interests of the workers. Bergeron has nothing against labour leaders getting involved in politics. They should get involved, but they should do so as members of workers' political party.

bureaucracy in Quebec. But he's sure that the people will be a lot better off once they take over government and nationalize some companies to place executive power, not in the hands of the state, but in the hands of employees.

Bergeron has no reservations about the decline in violence attributed to separatists a few years ago. While there may be less sensational news, he observes, there is a great deal of more productive activity going on behind the scenes.

Black institute rethink

Clarence Bayne had some serious reservations about the way things were moving in the National Black Coalition of Canada awhile back. So serious were his qualms, in fact, that he quit to go his own way, taking some colleagues from the Coalition-sponsored Research Institute with him.

The conflicts which arise from resigning in protest, the Quantitative Methods professor contends, can be healthy for an organization because it forces that oft-needed re-examination.

Bayne had founded the Research Institute under the auspices of the coalition in order to provide the movement with political arguments which were based on sound research, and not on second hand hypotheses. The days of rhetoric, he thought, were over.

The National Black Coalition is a federation of regional groups from several major Canadian cities. Like many far-flung federations, Bayne explained, the Coalition lacked an effective means of communication, that everyday contact required to iron out regional and personality divergencies. Much of the energy that could have been put

into forwarding the Coalition's aims was spent instead on solving organizational problems.

Eventually one member from the Halifax group set out to take control of the Coalition's national executive for personal ambitions, and the executive fell into "politicking", Bayne continued. As a result, the Coalition had a destabilizing effect on the black movement, he said.

When this happened Bayne and his friends pulled out to establish their own research project, the Black Studies Centre.

Before long, Bayne said, the Coalition became virtually non-existent in Quebec, its leadership superseded by the Cote des Neiges Community Centre and the Central Administration, a coalition of local organizations, including Bayne's research centre.

These groups have isolated and dealt quite successfully with local problems, Bayne said, adding that the Coalition could have contributed if it hadn't been caught up in political turmoil.

But the executive seems to have recognized that it had been, as Bayne put it, "hoodwinked", by some ambitious types, and has started to reorganize. And now, while some colleagues have reservations about rejoining the Coalition, Bayne favours negotiations, if only because he feels the Quebec wing would give the black movement additional political strength.

Besides, he figures that Coalition directors have learned something useful from the resignation of Quebec members.

Co-ops and co-ops

Cooperative expert and economics professor George Davidovic, when asked to touch on the

co-op movement's weaknesses, said that the principal problem was identifying what in fact is a co-op. What isn't a co-op, Davidovic said briskly, is a set-up like the Sir George food co-op where there was a two-price system — one for members who worked as staff and another for non-staff patrons. "You can have only one price system," Davidovic said.

Another problem, and this again in violation of basic co-op principles, comes when larger co-op groups take over companies for their own benefit without offering company workers stock options. This, Davidovic said, was a problem that was often corrected over time.

Then, there are some housing co-op groups, in Ottawa for example (he didn't name names) which were in Davidovic's view plainly not co-ops, but advertised themselves as such.

Getting the message of cooperatism across — even to co-op members — is a problem too: decision making often falls to the few who bother to show up to meetings and the original goals of the co-op can be diverted because of general apathy. "I think that meetings should be more social," Davidovic said, suggesting that classes, lectures on anything of interest, dances and other projects be implemented to improve attendance figures.

Student co-op attempts have suffered from the same things that have caused other student projects to fall through: lack of continuity, with students in one year and out the next, leaving the organization to flounder. Davidovic would like to see a savings co-op flourish at Sir George but is doubtful of ever getting a loan service off the ground. Anyone out for a loan, he said, would have to come with some strong backing from guarantors.

Old peoples' groups

Clergymen should look before they leap to provide senior citizens with parish halls for bridge games alone. They should rather consider providing competent staff to show these citizens how to fight for their rights, says Florence Jirschner, executive director of the Golden Age Association.

Not that the professional social worker has anything against social events, but she feels that such gatherings could better be used to form organizations of senior citizens which could stand up to the awesome bureaucracy.

Jirschner believes senior citizens have not moved as fast or as strongly as they could do. They have political power, she insists, but they haven't learned the techniques of putting pressure on governments.

There are loose organizations at the federal, provincial and municipal levels but they haven't acquired the clout that similar groups in the U.S. have, Jirschner says. Apart from the usual financial difficulties, there are religious and language barriers in Quebec which impede

effective organization.

And, of course, there is apathy. This, she says, is often most evident among the well-educated retired people who could potentially contribute most to the movement. Jirschner has reservations about the effectiveness of a movement whose most able members prefer to live comfortably on good pensions while their less fortunate fellows have to go it alone. She would like to see more retired professors, for example, take time out from writing that book they could never write while teaching, to take part in the formation of political groups.

Young people, also, can be very helpful, but Jirschner has reservations about those who think they are doing elderly people a favor by doing everything for them. She advocates that youth restrict itself to helping older people realize their ability to do things for themselves, an ability which they all possess, she says.

Jirschner recommends that Golden Age groups put pressure on universities to relax entrance requirements so that senior citizens who don't meet the formal requirements can take courses.

Who is this man? Campus DARLING purveying personal metanoia LARDING? What strange desires bring him to Sir George? Should you lock up your daughters before having to ask if there's a DOCTOR in the house? WATCH THIS SPACE!!!!

Lit. lecture

Poet, critic, editor and York U. prof Eli Mandel will be in next Friday, February 15 at 8:30 p.m. in H-435 to lecture on "Masks of the Crow, Contemporary Primitivism." The English department says this means discussion of "some theoretical questions concerning the primitive in Canadian contemporary literature."

Mandel won the Governor General's literary award in 1967 for *An Idiot Joy*, and has recently come out with *Crusoe: Poems Selected and New and Stony Plain*. His best-known anthology is *Poets of Contemporary Canada*; also his is the aesthetic, historical and philosophical package *Contexts of Canadian Criticism*.

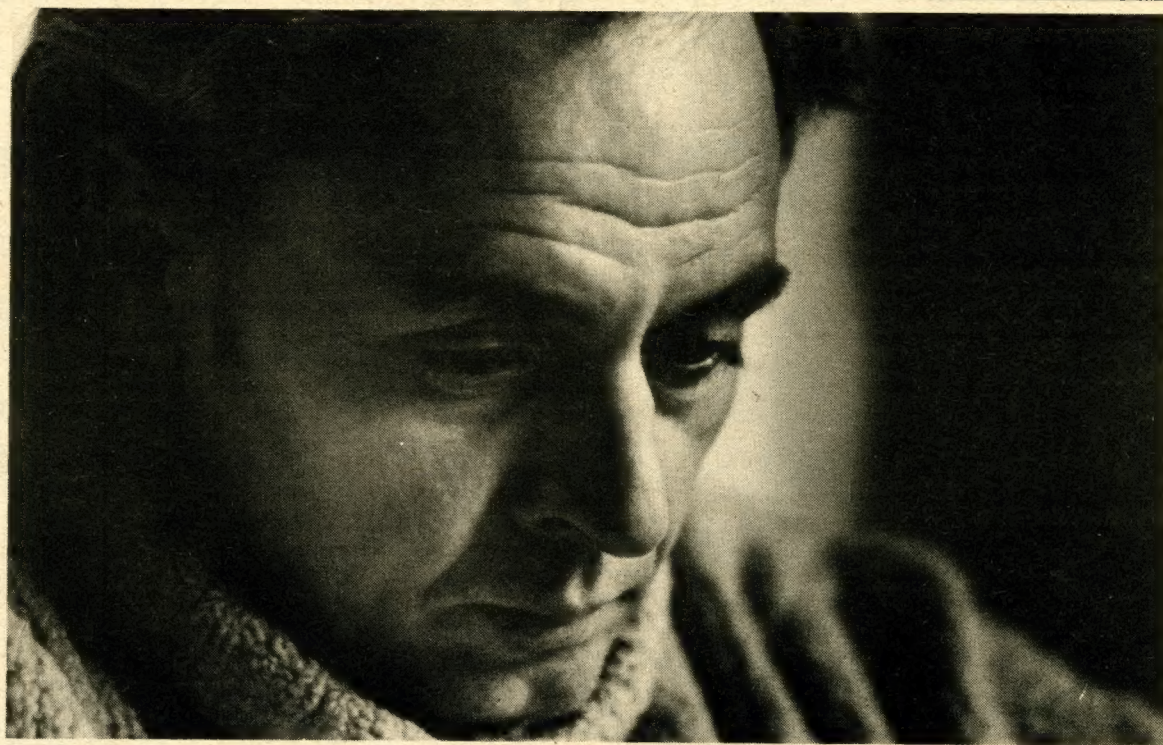
Coming March 15 - George Ryga reading from his new play "Paracelsus."

Instant relief

Instant advice on what you can do about rent increases, eviction notices, and all manner of bureaucratic-legal hassles is available free through the DSA's Legal Aid office in H-496.

The branch clinic of the McGill service is open Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Tuesdays 1 to 3 p.m.

Phone 879-8469. Good luck.



Energy pawns & predictions

There will be no day or evening classes February 18 and 19 because of something called seminar days. "These days, replaced at end of term to fulfill the complete 13 weeks, have been set aside for special projects arranged within departments or faculties," Registrar Ken Adams says.

What's so special? So far, we've only heard from Engineering's Hugh McQueen who has put together an energetic energy seminar running all day Monday the 18th in H-435.

The coordinator of courses in social aspects of engineering is up first at 9:30 a.m. on "Canadian Energy Resources Until 2050". "The Consumer - Pawn of the Energy Barons" sounds like no-holds-barred from Mrs. M. Brechin at 2 p.m.; she's national president of the Consumer's Association of Canada. Rays of hope from Atomic Energy of Canada's

Dr. A.J. Mooradian, Chalk River Lab vice-president, in "Energy for 5000 Years" at 7 p.m.

And movies in between: 10 a.m. has Churchill Falls and James Bay projects, oil exploration in

the Arctic and Middle East, and radiation hazards at Douglas Point nuclear station; 3 p.m. Manicougan and James Bay projects, the McKenzie gas pipeline, and Pickering nuclear station.

Security preview

Security arrangements at Sir George, traditionally rather slap-dash, are in for a major renovation shortly. If new arrangements, now being proposed by Chief Security Officer Roland Barnabé, are implemented, the Hall Building may well become "safe" at least during hours when the building is closed.

One of the problems, we have learned, is that there are too many people gaining access to the building when they shouldn't. To remedy this, Barnabé plans to modify the main entrance to allow security guards in their new office to inspect identification cards and security passes before permitting entrance to the building. This, apparently, would involve installing a remote control lock on one of the inner doors at the front of the building.

The new, or at least partially completed, security office in the lobby, by the way, is being constructed partially in anticipation of the installation of the photo-scan system that was promised us last fall.

continued from page one

sensor which will be able to determine precisely where wood, for any given purpose, should be cut most economically. Up to now, wood cutting has been a matter of human guesswork and the tiny scraps that have fallen to the floor are amounting to thousands of dollars in waste. No fluid control sensor has been developed for the industry. Du Plessis pointed out that a fluid control device had advantages over an electrical sensor because electrical sparks create a potential fire hazard.

The application of fluid control in low-cost automation is being researched in other areas too: Lathe work is an area that could stand improvement. Du Plessis takes the example of making a table leg: if it isn't centered properly, he told us, you would waste material. So a final-year mechanical engineering student has taken on the task of designing a sensor device that

will be able to center wood on a lathe and take the guesswork and waste out of still another part of the woodworking industry.

The development of sensors, du Plessis said, is essential to an industry that can't afford large scale automation projects, which might in any case cut back on employment opportunities. We've got to develop tools, he told us, that cost something under a cost something under \$1000.

Another area that the research group is working on: how to adapt the water jet so that it can replace the conventional saw. The idea in a nutshell is to turn the water jet concept - which got its start in the open pit mining industry a few years back - into a practical wood saw, potentially reducing the width of a cut down to 3/1000 of an inch from the current 1/8 - 1/4 inch cuts that conventional saw blades make.

One of the problems to be

overcome first, according to du Plessis, is water 'spread' which reduces the effective cutting power as the stream of water progressively breaks up after leaving the nozzle. To keep the water together, researchers are trying to use certain additives which jell the water molecules: "The one thing we've tried to put in is a high molecular weight polymer - it's a polyethylene oxide which dissolves in water," du Plessis told us. The problem of spread, he reminded us, increases as the velocity increases. The engineers also want to clean up water jet cutting action and develop a nozzle that would introduce abrasive materials, to be mixed with the water. "It turns out to be quite a difficult job," du Plessis said "because you're dealing with very small sizes." Much of the Sir George work on water jet research is done at the NRC's labs in Ottawa.

The general idea of fluid

control research from the Sir George end of things is to see how the process can serve smaller industries, which make up the bulk of employment opportunities in Quebec. But the Fluid Control Center which the mechanical engineers set up has dealt with a range of problems that have taken them on pollution control assignments for one large chemical company and, among other groups, a medical school's immunology department where fluid control systems were used to measure asbestos discharge from gloves used in industry.

The money that industry pays the center for the work is fed back into areas where the university lacks the funding to support programs. One option open to a limited number of students is the mechanical engineering department's design project in which fluid control problems are hammered out.



SGWU THIS WEEK

Notices must be received by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication. Contact Maryse Perraud at 879-2823, 2145 Mackay St. in the basement.

Alfred Hitchcock was a mere 26 in 1925 when he shot the vivacious Virginia Valli.

thursday 7

GRADUATE STUDIES: Alan R. Fraser defends his doctoral thesis on "X-Ray Crystallography Studies of Some Derivatives of Dicobaltoctacarbonyl and Tetracobaltdodecacarbonyl with PI Bonding Ligands" at 2 p.m. in H-925.

PHILOSOPHY CLUB: Dr. R. Carter speaks on "C.I. Lewis and the Immediacy of Intrinsic Value" at 4 p.m. in H-923.

CHAPLAINS: Service with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: W.C. Fields shorts "Pool Sharks" (1915), "The Dentist" (1935), "The Golf Specialist" (1930), "The Pharmacist" (1933), "The Fatal Glass of Beer" (1933) and "The Barbershop" (1933) at 7 p.m.; "Birth of a Nation" (D.W. Griffith, 1915) with Lillian Gish and Mae Marsh at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Bruce Murdoch and Chris Rawlings sets at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. at 1476 Crescent through Sunday (879-4517, 879-7216).

STUDENT UNION: "Son of Movie Orgy", more outrageous video collage at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. free at 1476 Crescent through Friday; 5c coffee, too.

GALLERIES: "For an Independent Hairy Hill" show through Feb. 19 (movies are part of it too, 3 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. Tuesdays & Wednesdays in the tiny gallery).

GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: Sean Gagnier (country balladeer) at 3640 Stanley St. at 9 p.m.; \$1.25.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Fashion show, 1 - 2 p.m. on mezzanine; variety night (Penny Laing, Danny Greenspoon) 7:30 - 10 p.m. in D.B. Clarke Theatre for 50c; Nite-Out 7 - midnight at St-Catherine Brasserie, 893 St-Catherine St., with German Band for \$1, beer 3 for \$1.

friday 8

NO DAY CLASSES, except labs and classes meeting only Friday.

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Jamaica Inn" (Alfred Hitchcock, 1939) with Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Hara at 7 p.m. and "Old Dark House" (James Whale, 1932) with Boris Karloff and Charles Laughton at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Bruce Murdoch and Chris Rawlings sets at 8:30, 10:30 and midnight at 1476 Crescent (879-4517, 879-7216).

MODERN ART ARCHIVES: Garnett McCoy, Smithsonian Institute's archivist, speaks on the preservation and organization of archival material as well as the papers and documents of recent New York School artists (Oldenburg, Larry Rivers, Louise Nevelson and David Smith) at 4 p.m. in H-420; free.

STUDENT UNION: See Thursday.

TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 7 p.m. in H-417.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Ski day at Bromont, 7:30 a.m. - 11 p.m.; \$4 buses leaving Hall Bldg. 7:30 a.m. (tow \$2, beer 3 for \$1).

saturday 9

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA: Open rehearsal with Russian violinist Boris Gutnikov in Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto at 10 a.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre; free tickets at Hall Bldg. info desk and 2140 Bishop.

MUSICA CAMERATA: Free chamber music (Janacek, Martinu, Mozart) at 5 p.m. in H-110.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Friday.

GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Pleasure Garden" (Alfred Hitchcock, 1925) with Virginia Valli and John Stuart at 7 p.m. and "She" (Irving Pichel and Lansing G. Holden) with Helen Gahagan, Randolph Scott and Helen Mack at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75c each.

WINTER CARNIVAL: \$3 car rally 9 a.m. starting at Galleries d'Anjou; The Wackers for \$1.50, 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. at Côte des Neiges Armoury.

sunday 10

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Film Festival, noon - 11 p.m. in H-110 with "The Last Picture Show", "Fritz the Cat", "Once Upon a Time in the West", "Little Big Man", and "The Big Sleep" all for \$2.50 (a best buy).

monday 11

ARABIC CLUB: Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-617.

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT: "The Three Faces of Eve" (1957) with Joanne Woodward at 3:45 p.m. in H-110; free.

GRADUATE STUDIES: Atmuri S. Rao defends his doctoral thesis on "The Real Part of a Multivariable Positive Real Function and the Synthesis of Multivariable Ladder Networks" at 2 p.m. in H-769.

CHAPLAINS: Service with Rev. Peter Macaskill, 11:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

STUDENT UNION: "Lenny Bruce Without Tears" videotape documentary free at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. through Friday at 1476 Crescent; 5c coffee, too.

QUANTITATIVE METHODS SOCIETY: A SUNY doctor named Boot, said to be effervescent, on "A Population Control Proposal" and "Are Consumer Preferences Truly Transitive?" 4-6 p.m. in H-435 with refreshments.

tuesday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "39 Steps" (Alfred Hitchcock, 1935) with Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll and Godfrey Tearle at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75c.

SGWAUT: Meeting at 3 p.m. in H-923.

CHAPLAINS: Liturgical Expression (Eastern Orthodox Moring Prayers) with Fr. Ihor Kutash, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

STUDENT UNION: See Monday.

DAY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Frank Speiser recreates Lenny Bruce onstage in H-110 at 2 p.m.; free with ID.

wednesday 13

GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Ramez Atallah, divisional director of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, on "Why Work?" at 3:30 p.m. in H-615.

STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 3 p.m. in H-1209.

CHAPLAINS: Liturgical Expression (Catholic Mass) with Fr. Don Carver, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor; also spiritual dialogue at 2 p.m. in H-429.

LOVE & MARRIAGE SEMINAR: Series of discussions for singles, engaged and married couples at the Chaplains office, H-643, 7:30 - 9 p.m.

STUDENT UNION: See Monday.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Phil Ochs, Biff Rose? No jokes, who knows? Only Arnie at 879-4517, 879-7216.

thursday 14

ITALIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 1:15 in H-635.

RELIGION SOCIETY: Meeting at 3 p.m. in H-1134.

GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: Jim Leahey ("Mr. Rags") at 3640 Stanley St. at 9 p.m.; \$1.25.

CHAPLAINS: Service with Rev. Arijan Groeneveld, 11:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Graduate Students Lounge, 7th floor.

STUDENT UNION: See Monday.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

friday 15

ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.



POETRY READING: Eli Mandel speaks on "Masks of the Crow" at 8:30 in H-435, free.

STUDENT INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Introductory lecture on transcendental meditation at 8 p.m. in H-1221.

TURKISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 7 p.m. in H-417.

ITALIAN STUDENTS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-635.

PHILOSOPHY CLUB: Dr. Alex Michalos on "Strategies for Reducing Information Overload in Social Reports" at 4 p.m. in H-520.

HOCKEY: Bishop's vs Sir George at Bishop's, 8 p.m.

STUDENT UNION: See Monday.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Wednesday.

saturday 16

HOCKEY: Sherbrooke vs Sir George at Sherbrooke, 2 p.m.

GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

sunday 17

GOLEM COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

monday 18

No day or evening classes today or tomorrow

ENGINEERING: Energy seminar all day in H-435 - Prof. Hugh McQueen on "Canadian Energy Resources Until 2050" at 9:30 a.m.; Mrs. M. Brechin, president of the Consumers Association of Canada, on "The Consumer - Pawn of the Energy Barons" at 2 p.m.; Atomic Energy of Canada's A.J. Mooradian on "Energy for 5000 Years" at 7 p.m.; films at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

STUDENT UNION: "Frankenstein" on videotape at 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 and 7 p.m. through Friday at 1476 Crescent, free, plus 5c coffee.

ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursday by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Submissions are welcome.

John McNamee, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall, Joel McCormick, editor



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